

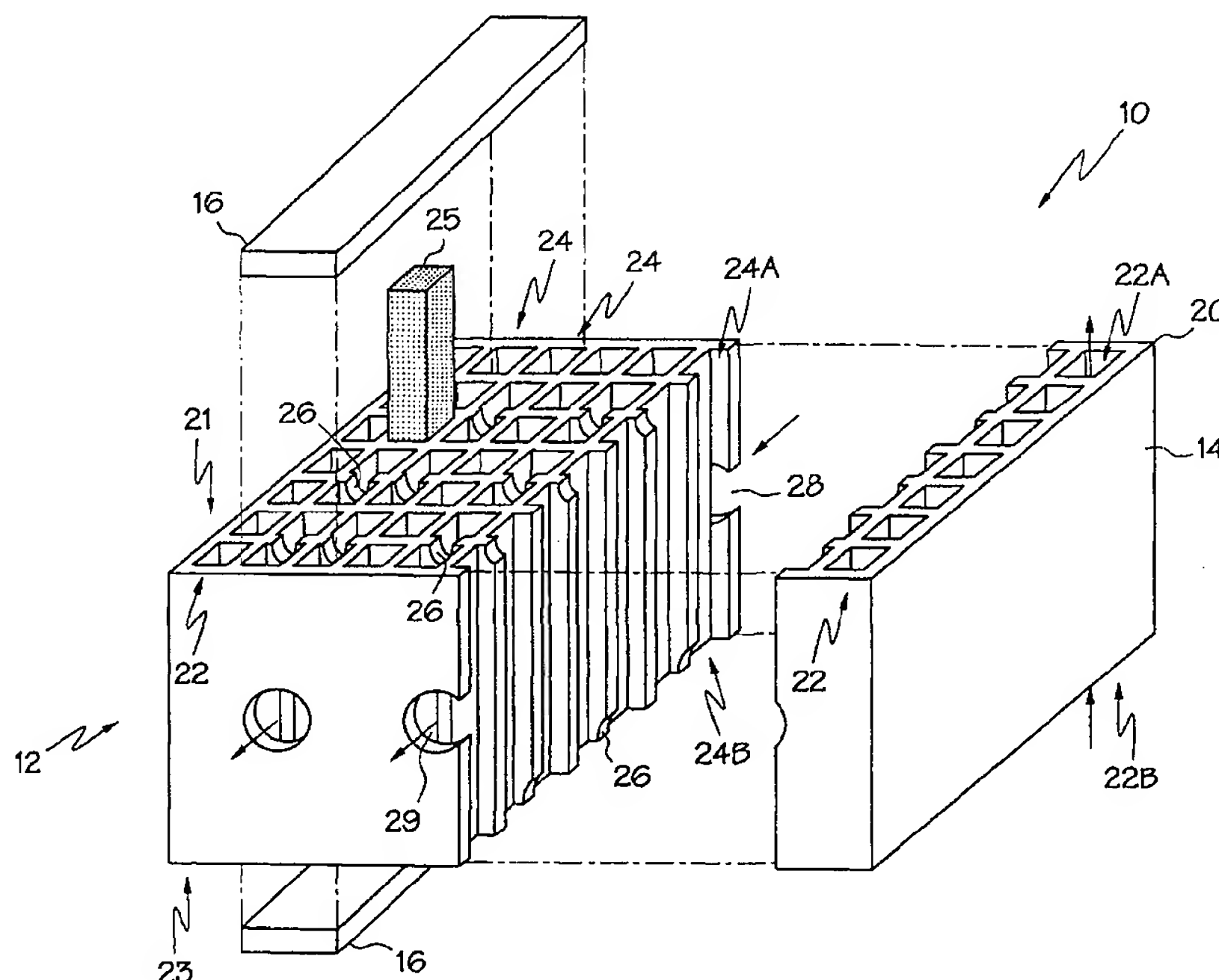


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H01M 8/12	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/65099 (43) International Publication Date: 16 December 1999 (16.12.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/13132 (22) International Filing Date: 10 June 1999 (10.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/089,169 12 June 1998 (12.06.98) US (71) Applicant: CERAMPHYSICS, INC. [US/US]; Suite 110, 921 Eastwind Drive, Westerville, OH 43081 (US). (72) Inventor: LAWLESS, William, Nicholas; 518 Illinois Court, Westerville, OH 43081 (US). (74) Agents: BEYER, James, E. et al.; Killworth, Gottman, Hagan & Schaeff, L.L.P., Suite 500, One Dayton Centre, One South Main Street, Dayton, OH 45402-2023 (US).	(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>	

(54) Title: CERAMIC FUEL CELL**(57) Abstract**

A honeycomb ceramic fuel cell is provided including, among other things, (i) an yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic with zirconia incorporated therein, (ii) a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic, (iii) a copper cermet anode electrode disposed in the fuel supply passage of a bismuth oxide ceramic fuel cell, or (iv) specially arranged inter-passage channels formed in the ceramic body of the fuel cell. In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a ceramic fuel cell is provided comprising an oxidant supply passage, a cathode electrode disposed in the oxidant supply passage, a fuel supply passage, an anode electrode disposed in the fuel supply passage, and a stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic interposed between the cathode electrode and the anode electrode. The ceramic may be stabilized with yttria or niobia and may include zirconia. Fuel cells incorporating the ceramic compositions of the present invention are operational at temperatures at or below about 650 °C. Thus, sooting of the ceramic body is not a problem if unreformed organic fuels are utilized in the present invention. According to certain embodiments of the present invention, a zirconia coating is interposed between the stabilized ceramic body and the anode electrode. Further, the ceramic electrodes (e.g. made of LXM whose L is La, M is MnO₃, X is Pb, Sr, Ca or Ba) of the present invention may be provided with a silver overlay. The anode may also comprise a copper cermet.



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CERAMIC FUEL CELL

The present invention relates to fuel cells and, more particularly, to ceramic honeycomb fuel cells including an oxygen ion conducting ceramic interposed
5 between an oxidant supply cathode electrode and a fuel supply anode electrode.

Solid electrolyte fuel cells include a solid electrolyte that is oxygen-ion conductive. A porous cathode electrode and a porous anode electrode are formed on opposite sides of the electrolyte. An oxidant, e.g., oxygen gas or air, is introduced into an oxidant supply passage on the cathode side of the electrolyte. A fuel, e.g.,
10 hydrogen gas or natural gas, is introduced into a fuel supply passage on the anode side of the electrolyte. Oxygen molecules in the oxidant supply passage dissociate at the cathode electrode and absorb electrons to form oxygen ions. These ions then diffuse through the ionic conductor to the anode electrode, leaving the cathode entry surface with a deficiency of electrons. Oxygen ions leaving the anode electrode must
15 give up electrons to form molecular oxygen, thus leaving the anode exit surface with an excess of electrons. In this manner, the fuel cell utilizes the oxygen ion conductivity of the electrolyte to function as an electrical current source.

Many fuel cells must be operated at temperatures above 800°C and as high as 1000°C. Natural gas and methane tend to cause sooting within the fuel supply
20 passages at these elevated temperatures. As a result, it is often necessary to reform the natural gas into a substantially pure hydrogen gas prior to introducing it into the fuel supply passages. Accordingly, there is a need for a fuel cell that is not susceptible to sooting and does not require reformation of a natural gas supply.

There is also a continuing drive to decrease production costs and increase
25 efficiency of the above-described fuel cells through optimal selection of cathode electrode, anode electrode, and electrolyte materials or arrangements. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,807,642 (Xue et al.) teaches a barium strontium titanate ceramic body including material additives that serve as modifiers of the coefficient of thermal expansion or as sintering processing aids. U.S. Patent No. 5,731,097 (Miyashita et
30 al.) relates to a solid-electrolyte fuel cell including first and second oxygen ion

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conductive films stuck together and arranged in descending order, toward the anode, by oxygen ion activation energy. U.S. Patent No. 5,712,055 (Khandkar et al.) teaches a multi-stage arrangement for the electrolyte material in a fuel cell. The disclosures of each of these patent references are incorporated herein by reference.

5 Although each of the above-mentioned schemes, like other conventional fuel cell schemes, purport to present an optimal fuel cell arrangement, there still exists a need in the art for an improved fuel cell arrangement.

This need is met by the present invention wherein a ceramic fuel cell is
10 provided including, among other things, (i) an yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic including ZrO_2 , (ii) a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic, (iii) a copper cermet anode electrode disposed in the fuel supply passage of a bismuth oxide ceramic fuel cell, or (iv) specially arranged inter-passage channels formed in the ceramic body of the fuel cell.

15 In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a ceramic fuel cell is provided comprising an oxidant supply passage, a cathode electrode disposed in the oxidant supply passage, a fuel supply passage, an anode electrode disposed in the fuel supply passage, an yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic interposed between the cathode electrode and the anode electrode. The
20 ceramic includes ZrO_2 . A zirconia coating may be interposed between the yttria stabilized ceramic and the anode electrode. The yttria stabilized ceramic preferably comprises x mole % Bi_2O_3 , y mole % Y_2O_3 , and z mole % ZrO_2 , wherein x is a value from about 70 to about 80, y is a value from about 20 to about 30, and z is a value from about 1 to about 5.

25 In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, a ceramic fuel cell is provided comprising an oxidant supply passage, a cathode electrode disposed in the oxidant supply passage, a fuel supply passage, an anode electrode disposed in the fuel supply passage, and a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic interposed between the cathode electrode and the anode
30 electrode. The niobia stabilized ceramic preferably comprises x mole % Bi_2O_3 and y

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mole % Nb_2O_5 , wherein x is a value from about 80 to about 90, and wherein y is a value from about 10 to about 20.

Preferably, either the cathode electrode, the anode electrode, or both comprise a ceramic electrode. The ceramic electrode material may be characterized by the
5 ceramic composition LXM, where L is lanthanum (La), M is manganate (MnO_3), and X is lead (Pb). A silver layer may be disposed over the ceramic electrode material and may comprise a glass mixed therein, wherein the glass is selected so as to enhance adhesion of the silver layer to the ceramic electrode material.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the anode electrode comprises
10 a copper cermet. The copper cermet may comprise a mixture of powders of CuO and a bismuth oxide ceramic. The bismuth oxide ceramic may comprise a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic.

The oxygen ion conductive ceramic may be arranged to define a plurality of oxidant supply passages and a plurality of fuel supply passages. The oxidant supply
15 passages may be oriented substantially parallel to the fuel supply passages and selected ones of the oxidant supply passages are preferably defined so as to be adjacent to corresponding ones of the fuel supply passages. More specifically, the oxygen ion conductive ceramic may be arranged to define a plurality of substantially parallel longitudinal channels and selected ones of the longitudinal channels may
20 define the oxidant supply passages and remaining ones of the longitudinal channels define the fuel supply passages.

Further, the oxygen ion conductive ceramic body defining the oxidant supply passage and the fuel supply passage may be in the form of first and second sets of substantially parallel passages, wherein (i) each of the passages defines opposite
25 passage ends, (ii) the opposite ends of the first set of passages are open, (iii) the opposite ends of the second set of passages are closed, (iv) the second set of passages include inter-passage channels formed in the ceramic body between adjacent ones of the second set of passages, and (v) the inter-passage channels are arranged proximate selected ones of the opposite passage ends. An input port and
30 an output port may be coupled to the second set of passages, wherein the second set

of passages, the input port, the output port, and the inter-passage channels are arranged to define a flow path extending from the input port, through the second set of passages and the inter-passage channels, to the output port. The inter-passage channels are preferably defined at opposite end faces of the ceramic body.

5 In accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention, a ceramic fuel cell is provided comprising an oxidant supply passage, a cathode electrode disposed in the oxidant supply passage, a fuel supply passage, a copper cermet anode electrode disposed in the fuel supply passage, and a bismuth oxide oxygen ion
10 electrode. The copper cermet anode electrode preferably comprises a mixture of powders of CuO and a bismuth oxide ceramic.

In accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention, a ceramic fuel cell is provided comprising an oxygen ion conductive ceramic body defining first and second sets of substantially parallel passages, wherein (i) each of the passages
15 define opposite passage ends, (ii) the opposite ends of the first set of passages are open, (iii) the opposite ends of the second set of passages are closed, (iv) the second set of passages include inter-passage channels formed in the ceramic body between adjacent ones of the second set of passages, and (v) the inter-passage channels are arranged proximate selected ones of the opposite passage ends. Respective first
20 electrodes are disposed in the first set of passages and respective second electrodes are disposed in the second set of passages. An input port and an output port are coupled to the second set of passages. The second set of passages, the input port, the output port, and the inter-passage channels are arranged to define a flow path extending from the input port, through the second set of passages and the inter-
25 passage channels, to the output port. Preferably, the input port is coupled to a fuel supply and the first set of passages are coupled to an oxidant supply such that the respective first electrodes comprise cathode electrodes and the respective second electrodes comprise anode electrodes. Alternatively, the input port may be coupled to an oxidant supply and the first set of passages may be coupled to a fuel supply
30 such that the respective first electrodes comprise anode electrodes and the

respective second electrodes comprise cathode electrodes.

The fuel cell may further comprise a manifold assembly defining: (i) an input manifold coupled to a first end face of the ceramic body, wherein the input manifold defines a first manifold input in communication with the first set of passages; (ii) an
5 output manifold coupled to an opposite end face of the ceramic body, wherein the output manifold defines a first manifold output in communication with the first set of passages; (iii) and a side face manifold coupled to opposite side faces of the ceramic body, wherein the side face manifold defines a second manifold input in communication with the input port and a second manifold output in communication
10 with the output port. The side face manifold and the output manifold may comprise a unitary manifold assembly.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a ceramic fuel cell that is less expensive to produce and that embodies improved operating characteristics. Other objects of the present invention will be apparent in light of the
15 description of the invention embodied herein.

The following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention can be best understood when read in conjunction with the following drawings, where like structure is indicated with like reference numerals and in which:

20 Fig. 1 is a schematic three-dimensional view of selected portions of a ceramic fuel cell according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an exploded schematic three-dimensional view of a ceramic fuel cell and manifold assembly according to the present invention;

25 Fig. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional illustration of selected portions of a ceramic fuel cell according to the present invention; and

Fig. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional illustration of selected portions of an alternative ceramic fuel cell according to the present invention.

A ceramic fuel cell **10** according to the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 1-4. The ceramic fuel cell **10** comprises an extruded multicellular ceramic structure, which may also be referred to as a honeycomb ceramic body **20**. The body **20** is formed from an oxygen ion conductive ceramic and defines a first set of passages **22** and a second set of passages **24** substantially parallel to the first set of passages **22**. In Fig. 1, the first set of passages **22** are positioned at opposite side faces **12**, **14** of the ceramic body **20** and alternate with adjacent pairs of second passages **24** between the side faces **12**, **14**. Each of the passages within the respective sets of passages **22**, **24** define opposite passage ends. The opposite ends **22A**, **22B** of the first set of passages **22** are open. The opposite ends **24A**, **24B** of the second set of passages **24** are closed with sealing members or end plates **16** (only two of which are shown in Fig. 1). However, the second set of passages **24** include inter-passage channels **26** and are coupled to an input port **28** and an output port **29** formed in the ceramic body **20**. As will be appreciated by those practicing the present invention, the ceramic body of the present invention need not be of the honeycomb type, as is illustrated in Fig. 1.

The inter-passage channels **26** are arranged between adjacent ones of the second set of passages **24** and proximate selected ones of the opposite passage ends **24A**, **24B**. The second set of passages **24**, the input port **28**, the output port **29**, the inter-passage channels **26**, and the end plates **16** are arranged to define a flow path extending from the input port **28**, through the second set of passages **24** and the inter-passage channels **26**, to the output port **29**. In the illustrated embodiment, the inter-passage channels **26** in adjacent ones of the second set of passages **24** are defined at opposite end faces **21**, **23** of the ceramic body **20**. In this manner, the inter-passage channels **26** are arranged such that the flow path reverses direction following passage through the inter-passage channels. A turbulence inducing insert **25**, e.g., a turbulence mesh, is arranged in the passages **22**, **24** to improve device efficiency by eliminating laminar flow within the passages **22**, **24**.

Respective first electrodes **30** are disposed in the first set of passages **22** and respective second electrodes **40** are disposed in the second set of passages **24** (see

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Figs. 3 and 4). If the first set of passages **22** are coupled to an oxidant supply line **52** of a manifold assembly **50**, described in detail below with reference to Fig. 2, and the input port **28** is coupled to a fuel supply line **54** of the manifold assembly **50**, the respective first electrodes **30** will function as cathode electrodes and the respective
5 second electrodes **40** will function as anode electrodes. Alternatively, if the first set of passages are coupled to a fuel supply and the input port is coupled to an oxidant supply, the respective first electrodes will function as anode electrodes and the respective second electrodes will function as cathode electrodes.

A manifold assembly **50** according to the present invention is illustrated in Fig.
10 2. The manifold assembly **50** defines the oxidant supply line or first manifold input **52**, the fuel supply line or second manifold input **54**, an input manifold **56**, an output manifold **58**, and a side face manifold **60**. As is noted above, it is contemplated by the present invention that the oxidant supply line **52** and the fuel supply line **54** may be switched, one for the other, such that their arrangement would be the opposite of
15 that indicated in Fig. 2.

The input manifold **56** is coupled to a first end face **23** of the ceramic body **20** such that the first manifold input **52** is in communication with the first set of passages **22**. Similarly, the output manifold **58** is coupled to the opposite end face **21** of the ceramic body **20** such that a first manifold output **62** defined by the output manifold
20 **58** is also in communication with the first set of passages **22**. In this manner, gas from a gas supply may pass from the first manifold input **52**, through the first set of passages **22**, and out the first manifold output **62**.

The side face manifold **60** is coupled to opposite port faces **27** of the ceramic body **20**. The coupling is such that the side face manifold **60** defines the second
25 manifold input **54** in communication with the input port **28** of the ceramic body **20** and a second manifold output **64** in communication with the output port **29** of the ceramic body **20**. Preferably, the side face manifold **60** and the output manifold **58** comprise a unitary manifold assembly. A heating element **66** is provided to bring the fuel cell
to a suitable operating temperature.

30 As is illustrated in Fig. 2, the input manifold **56** is arranged such that its interior

space communicates directly with only the open passages at the first end face **23**. Similarly, the output manifold **58** is arranged such that its interior space communicates directly with only the open passages at the second end face **21**. Finally, the side face manifold **60** is arranged such that the second manifold input **54** communicates directly only with the input port **28** and such that the second manifold output **56** communicates directly only with the output port **29**. The opposite ends **24A**, **24B** of the second set of passages **24** are sealed closed with the end plates **16** formed from a composition characterized by a mixture of glasses available from Vitrifications, Inc. of Pittsburgh, PA, under the product codes 2012 and 572. The particular proportions of each glass component are selected to yield a composition having a coefficient of thermal expansion matching the coefficient of thermal expansion of the ceramic body **20**. The input manifold **56**, the output manifold **58**, and the side face manifold **60** are also sealed with the above-described mixture of glasses. The input manifold **56**, the output manifold **58**, and the side face manifold **60** are constructed from a metal alloy, e.g., an Inconel® alloy or an SS-430 stainless steel.

Referring now specifically to Figs. 3 and 4, a schematic cross-sectional illustration of a ceramic fuel cell **10** according to the present invention is presented. The first set passages **22** referred to above with reference to Fig. 1, are identified in Figs. 3 and 4 as oxidant supply passages **22**. The second set passages **24** referred to above with reference to Fig. 1, are identified in Figs. 3 and 4 as fuel supply passages **24**. The first electrodes **30** comprise cathode electrodes because they are disposed in the oxidant supply passages **22** and the second electrodes **40** comprise anode electrodes because they are disposed in the fuel supply passages **24**.

In the embodiment of Fig. 3, the oxygen ion conductive ceramic body **20** is composed of a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic comprising x mole % Bi_2O_3 , y mole % Nb_2O_5 , and z mole % ZrO_2 . Preferably, x is a value from about 80 to about 90 and y is a value from about 10 to about 20. Although the niobia stabilized bismuth oxide ceramic may also be used with unreformed natural gas or methane fuel supplies, the ceramic is particularly well-suited for use with

hydrogen fuel supplies because it is resistant to hydrogen reduction, as long as a minimal electrical current flow is maintained in the ceramic body **20** between the cathode electrodes **30** and the anode electrodes **40**. For the niobia stabilized bismuth oxide ceramic fuel cell of Fig. 3, the cathode electrodes **30** typically comprise
5 a ceramic electrode with the silver overlay **32** described in detail below. The anode electrodes **40** typically comprise copper cermet electrodes, also described in detail below.

In the embodiment of Fig. 4, the oxygen ion conductive ceramic body **20** is composed of an yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic.
10 Preferably, the yttria stabilized ceramic comprises x mole % Bi_2O_3 , y mole % Y_2O_3 , and z mole % ZrO_2 , where x is a value from about 70 to about 80, y is a value from about 20 to about 30, and z is a value from about 1 to about 5. This ceramic composition is also operational at temperatures at or below about 650°C . Thus, sooting of the ceramic body **20** is not a problem if fuels such as methane and natural
15 gas are utilized in the present invention. Further, the yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic exhibits significant phase stability under typical operating conditions in natural gas or methane.

For the yttria stabilized bismuth oxide ceramic fuel cell of Fig. 3, the cathode electrodes **30** typically comprise a ceramic electrode with the silver overlay **32**, as
20 described in detail below. The anode electrodes **40** typically comprise copper cermet electrodes, also described in detail below. The anode electrodes **40** may also comprise a ceramic electrode with the silver overlay **32**, unless hydrogen is to be utilized as the fuel supply. In some embodiments of the present invention a zirconia coating **36** is interposed between the yttria stabilized ceramic body **20** and the anode
25 electrode **40**, particularly where hydrogen is utilized as the fuel supply.

A silver layer **32** is disposed over the cathode electrodes **30** and may also be disposed over the anode electrodes **40** to reduce the resistivity of these electrodes. It is noted, however, that a silver overlay anode electrode **40** is not preferred where hydrogen is utilized as the fuel supply. In specific embodiments of the present
30 invention, the silver layer **32** further comprises a glass **34** mixed therein. The glass

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34 is selected so as to enhance adhesion of the silver layer **32** to the underlying electrode. A silver paste incorporating a suitable glass composition for forming the silver layer is available from Electrosience Laboratories, Inc. under the product number 9901.

5 The copper cermet electrode composition referred to above comprises a mixture of powders of CuO and a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide ceramic. Alternatively, the copper cermet may comprise a mixture of powders of CuO and a zirconia powder. These copper cermet compositions are well suited for use with the yttria stabilized ceramic body **20** because they sinter at lower temperatures than the
10 yttria stabilized ceramic. The respective powder ratios for formation of the copper cermet electrode are selected such that the resulting composition, upon reduction, comprises at least 35% by volume Cu. According to certain embodiments of the present invention, the zirconia coating **36** interposed between the yttria stabilized ceramic body **20** and the anode electrode **40** may be removed, particularly where the
15 anode electrode composition comprises a copper cermet.

Another example of a suitable ceramic electrode composition according to the present invention is characterized by the conductive ceramic composition LXM, where L is lanthanum (La), M is manganate (MnO_3), and X is most preferably lead (Pb) or, alternatively, a component selected from strontium (Sr), Calcium (Ca), and Barium
20 (Ba). This ceramic electrode is particularly well-suited for use with the silver overlay **32** illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.

Having described the invention in detail and by reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be apparent that modifications and variations are possible without departing from the scope of the invention defined in the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A ceramic fuel cell comprising:
 - an oxidant supply passage;
 - a cathode electrode disposed in said oxidant supply passage;
 - 5 a fuel supply passage;
 - an anode electrode disposed in said fuel supply passage; and
 - an yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic interposed between said cathode electrode and said anode electrode wherein said yttria stabilized ceramic comprises ZrO_2 .
- 10 2. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 1 wherein said yttria stabilized ceramic comprises x mole % Bi_2O_3 , y mole % Y_2O_3 , and z mole % ZrO_2 , wherein x is a value from about 70 to about 80, y is a value from about 20 to about 30, and z is a value from about 1 to about 5.
3. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a zirconia coating
15 interposed between said yttria stabilized ceramic and said anode electrode.
4. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 1 wherein a ceramic electrode material defines at least one of said cathode electrode and said anode electrode, and wherein said ceramic electrode material is characterized by the ceramic composition LXM, where L is lanthanum (La), M is manganate (MnO_3), and X is lead (Pb).
- 20 5. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 4 further comprising a silver layer disposed over said ceramic electrode material.
6. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 5 wherein said silver layer further comprises a glass mixed therein, wherein said glass is selected so as to enhance adhesion of said silver layer to said ceramic electrode material.

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7. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 1 wherein said anode electrode comprises a copper cermet.

8. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 7 wherein said copper cermet comprises a mixture of powders of CuO and a bismuth oxide ceramic.

5 9. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 1 wherein said oxygen ion conductive ceramic comprises:

an oxygen ion conductive ceramic body defining said oxidant supply passage and said fuel supply passage in the form of first and second sets of substantially parallel passages, wherein

10 each of said passages defines opposite passage ends,
said opposite ends of said first set of passages are open,
said opposite ends of said second set of passages are closed,
said second set of passages include inter-passage channels
formed in said ceramic body between adjacent ones of said second set
15 of passages, and

said inter-passage channels are arranged proximate selected
ones of said opposite passage ends; and

an input port and an output port coupled to said second set of passages,
wherein said second set of passages, said input port, said output port, and said inter-
20 passage channels are arranged to define a flow path extending from said input port,
through said second set of passages and said inter-passage channels, to said output
port.

10. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 9 wherein said inter-passage channels are
arranged such that said flow path reverses direction following passage through said
25 inter-passage channels.

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11. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 9 wherein said inter-passage channels are defined at an end face of said ceramic body.
12. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 9 wherein inter-passage channels in adjacent ones of said second set of passages are defined at opposite end faces of
5 said ceramic body.
13. A ceramic fuel cell comprising:
an oxidant supply passage;
a cathode electrode disposed in said oxidant supply passage;
a fuel supply passage;
10 an anode electrode disposed in said fuel supply passage; and
a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic interposed between said cathode electrode and said anode electrode.
14. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 13 wherein said niobia stabilized ceramic comprises x mole % Bi_2O_3 and y mole % Nb_2O_5 , wherein x is a value from about 80 to
15 about 90, and wherein y is a value from about 10 to about 20.
15. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 13 wherein a ceramic electrode material defines at least one of said cathode electrode and said anode electrode, and wherein said ceramic electrode material is characterized by the ceramic composition LXM, where L is lanthanum (La), M is manganate (MnO_3), and X is lead (Pb).
- 20 16. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 15 further comprising a silver layer disposed over said ceramic electrode material.
17. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 16 wherein said silver layer further comprises a glass mixed therein, wherein said glass is selected so as to enhance adhesion of said silver layer to said ceramic electrode material.

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18. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 13 wherein said anode electrode comprises a copper cermet.

19. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 18 wherein said copper cermet comprises a mixture of powders of CuO and a bismuth oxide ceramic.

5 20. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 19 wherein said bismuth oxide ceramic comprises a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic.

21. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 13 wherein:

said oxygen ion conductive ceramic is arranged to define a plurality of oxidant supply passages and a plurality of fuel supply passages,

10 said oxidant supply passages are oriented substantially parallel to said fuel supply passages, and

selected ones of said oxidant supply passages are defined so as to be adjacent to corresponding ones of said fuel supply passages.

15 22. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 13 wherein:

said ceramic fuel cell comprises a plurality of oxidant supply passages and a plurality of fuel supply passages;

said oxygen ion conductive ceramic is arranged to define a plurality of substantially parallel longitudinal channels; and

20 selected ones of said longitudinal channels define said oxidant supply passages and remaining ones of said longitudinal channels define said fuel supply passages.

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23. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 13 wherein said oxygen ion conductive ceramic comprises:

an oxygen ion conductive ceramic body defining said oxidant supply passage and said fuel supply passage in the form of first and second sets of substantially

5 parallel passages, wherein

each of said passages defines opposite passage ends,

said opposite ends of said first set of passages are open,

said opposite ends of said second set of passages are closed,

said second set of passages include inter-passage channels

10 formed in said ceramic body between adjacent ones of said second set of passages, and

said inter-passage channels are arranged proximate selected ones of said opposite passage ends; and

an input port and an output port coupled to said second set of passages,

15 wherein said second set of passages, said input port, said output port, and said inter-passage channels are arranged to define a flow path extending from said input port, through said second set of passages and said inter-passage channels, to said output port.

24. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 23 wherein said inter-passage channels
20 are arranged such that said flow path reverses direction following passage through said inter-passage channels.

25. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 24 wherein said inter-passage channels are defined at an end face of said ceramic body.

26. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 25 wherein inter-passage channels in
25 adjacent ones of said second set of passages are defined at opposite end faces of said ceramic body.

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27. A ceramic fuel cell comprising:
an oxidant supply passage;
a cathode electrode disposed in said oxidant supply passage;
a fuel supply passage;
- 5 a copper cermet anode electrode disposed in said fuel supply passage; and
a bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic interposed between said
cathode electrode and said anode electrode.
28. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 27 wherein said copper cermet anode
electrode comprises a mixture of powders of CuO and a bismuth oxide ceramic.
- 10 29. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 28 wherein said bismuth oxide ceramic
comprises a niobia stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic.
30. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 28 wherein said bismuth oxide ceramic
comprises an yttria stabilized bismuth oxide oxygen ion conductive ceramic.
31. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 27 wherein said cathode electrode
- 15 comprises a ceramic electrode material characterized by the ceramic composition
LXM, where L is lanthanum (La), M is manganate (MnO_3), and X is lead (Pb).
32. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 31 wherein said cathode electrode further
comprises a silver layer disposed between said ceramic composition and said oxidant
supply passage.
- 20 33. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 32 wherein said silver layer further
comprises a glass mixed therein, wherein said glass is selected so as to enhance
adhesion of said silver layer to said ceramic composition.

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34. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 27 wherein said oxygen ion conductive ceramic comprises:

an oxygen ion conductive ceramic body defining said oxidant supply passage and said fuel supply passage in the form of first and second sets of substantially

5 parallel passages, wherein

each of said passages defines opposite passage ends,

said opposite ends of said first set of passages are open,

said opposite ends of said second set of passages are closed,

said second set of passages include inter-passage channels

10 formed in said ceramic body between adjacent ones of said second set of passages, and

said inter-passage channels are arranged proximate selected ones of said opposite passage ends; and

an input port and an output port coupled to said second set of passages,

15 wherein said second set of passages, said input port, said output port, and said inter-passage channels are arranged to define a flow path extending from said input port, through said second set of passages and said inter-passage channels, to said output port.

35. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 34 wherein said inter-passage channels
20 are arranged such that said flow path reverses direction following passage through said inter-passage channels.

36. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 34 wherein said inter-passage channels are defined at an end face of said ceramic body.

37. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 34 wherein inter-passage channels in
25 adjacent ones of said second set of passages are defined at opposite end faces of said ceramic body.

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38. A ceramic fuel cell comprising:

an oxygen ion conductive ceramic body defining first and second sets of substantially parallel passages, wherein

5 each of said passages define opposite passage ends,
 said opposite ends of said first set of passages are open,
 said opposite ends of said second set of passages are closed,
 said second set of passages include inter-passage channels
 formed in said ceramic body between adjacent ones of said second set
 of passages, and
10 said inter-passage channels are arranged proximate selected
 ones of said opposite passage ends;
 respective first electrodes disposed in said first set of passages;
 respective second electrodes disposed in said second set of passages; and
 an input port and an output port coupled to said second set of passages,
15 wherein said second set of passages, said input port, said output port, and said inter-
 passage channels are arranged to define a flow path extending from said input port,
 through said second set of passages and said inter-passage channels, to said output
 port.

39. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 wherein:

20 said input port is coupled to a fuel supply and said first set of passages are
 coupled to an oxidant supply such that said respective first electrodes comprise
 cathode electrodes and said respective second electrodes comprise anode
 electrodes.

40. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 wherein:

25 said input port is coupled to an oxidant supply and said first set of passages
 are coupled to a fuel supply such that said respective first electrodes comprise anode
 electrodes and said respective second electrodes comprise cathode electrodes.

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41. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 wherein said inter-passage channels are arranged such that said flow path reverses direction following passage through said inter-passage channels.

42. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 wherein said inter-passage channels
5 are defined at an end face of said ceramic body.

43. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 wherein inter-passage channels in adjacent ones of said second set of passages are defined at opposite end faces of said ceramic body.

44. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 further comprising a turbulence
10 inducing insert arranged in said first and second sets of substantially parallel passages.

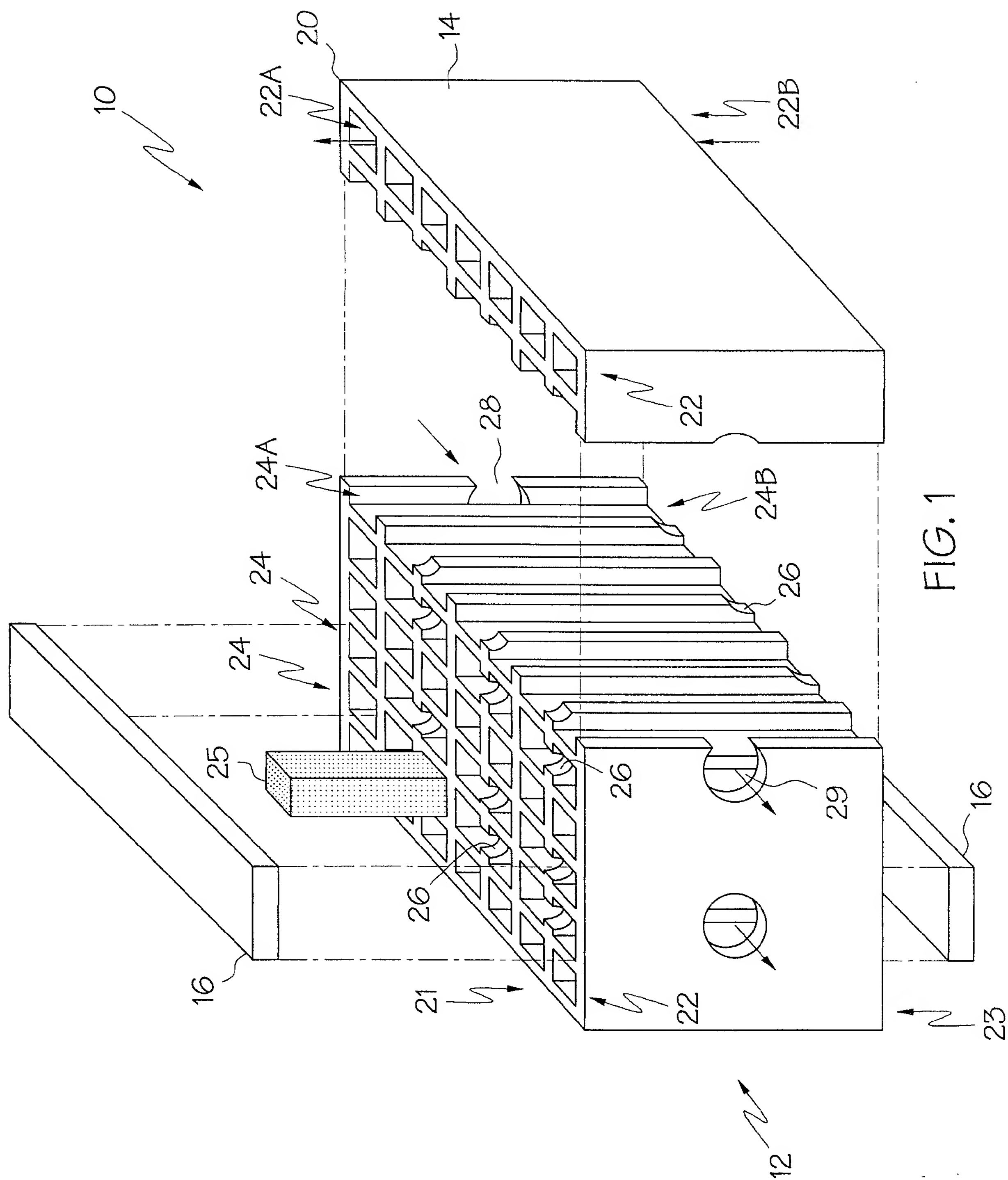
45. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 further comprising a manifold assembly defining:

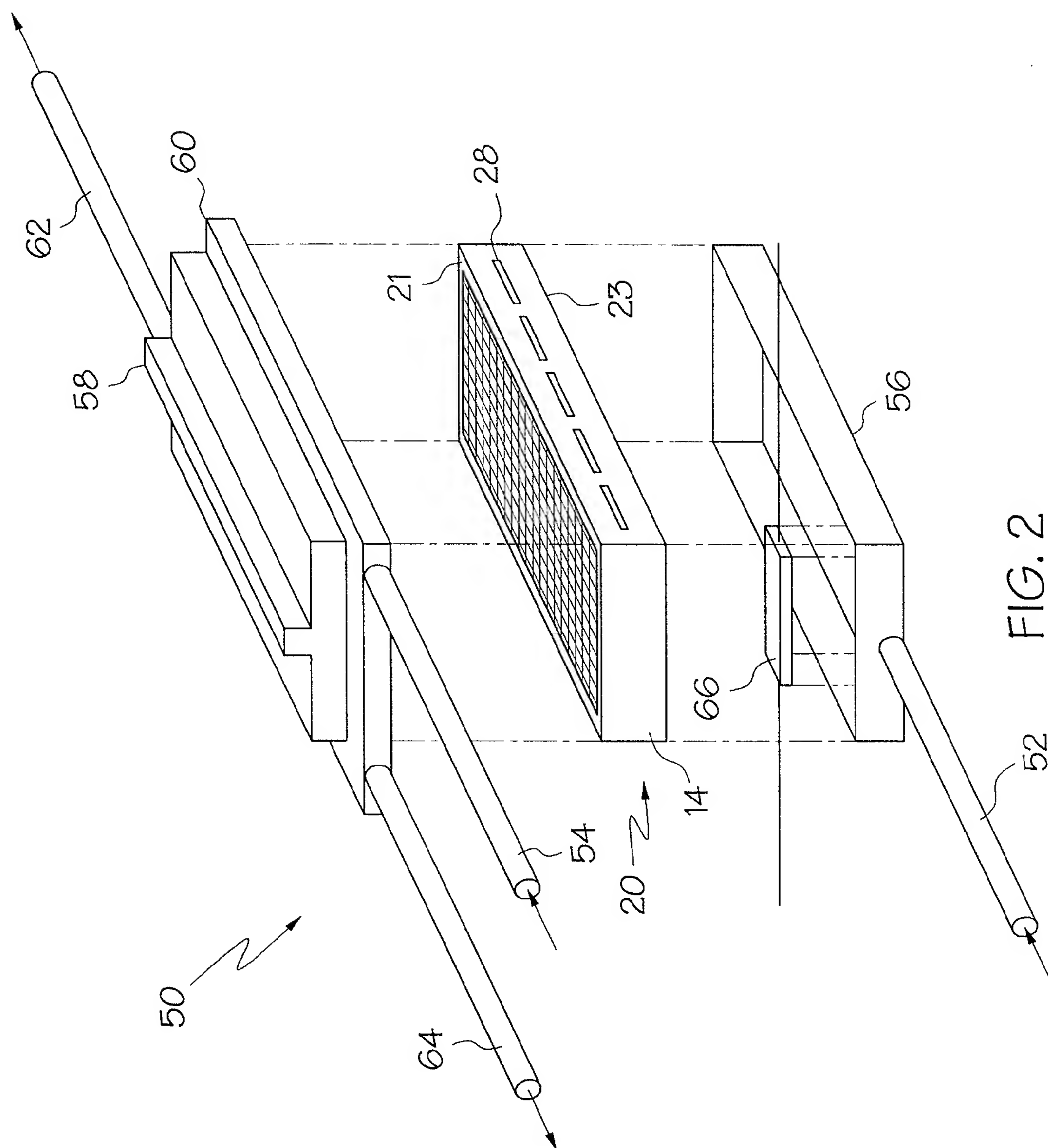
an input manifold coupled to a first end face of said ceramic body, wherein said
15 input manifold defines a first manifold input in communication with said first set of passages;

an output manifold coupled to an opposite end face of said ceramic body, wherein said output manifold defines a first manifold output in communication with said first set of passages; and

20 a side face manifold coupled to opposite side faces of said ceramic body, wherein said side face manifold defines a second manifold input in communication with said input port and a second manifold output in communication with said output port.

46. A ceramic fuel cell as claimed in claim 38 wherein said side face manifold and
25 said output manifold comprise a unitary manifold assembly.





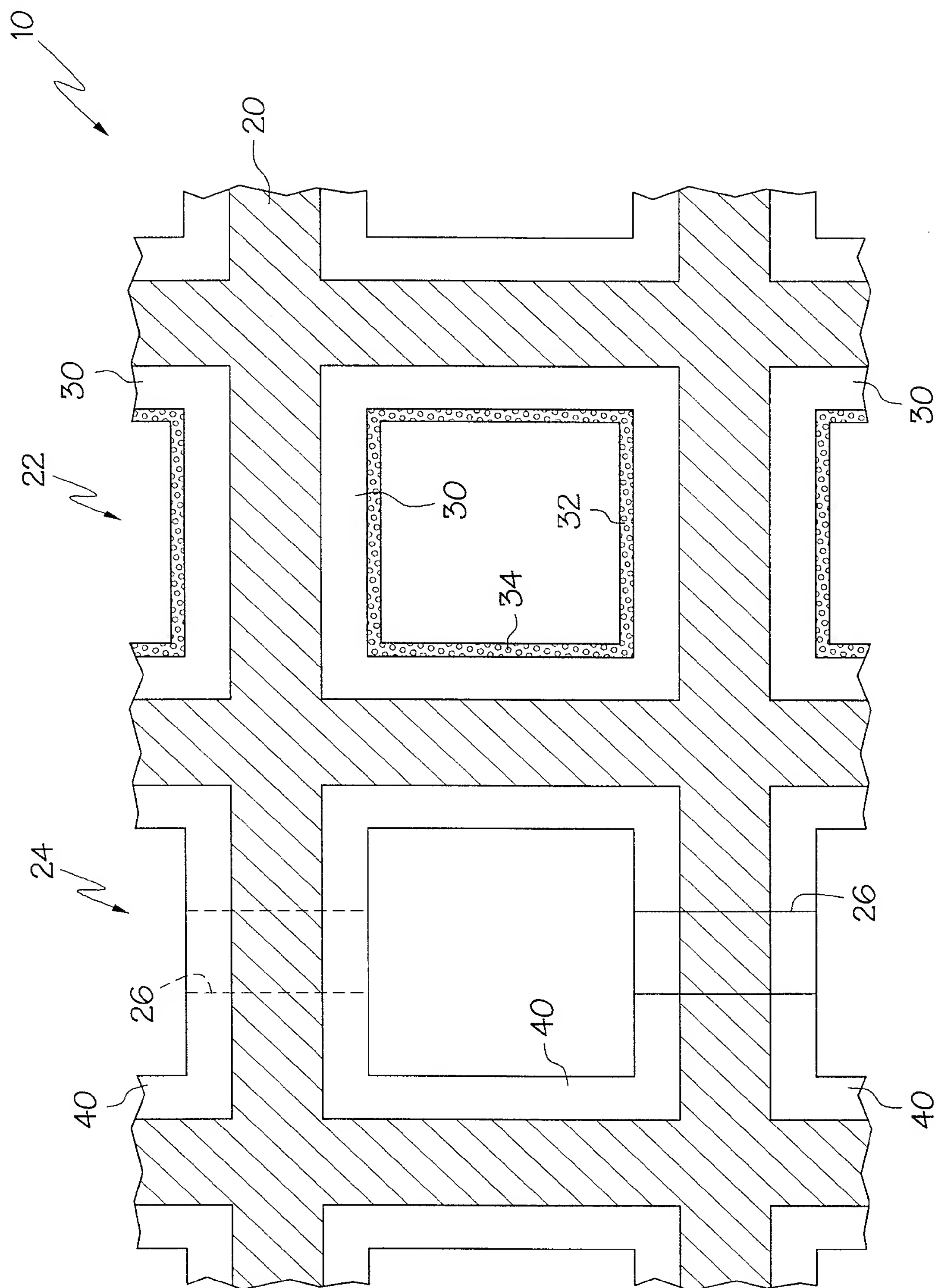


FIG. 3

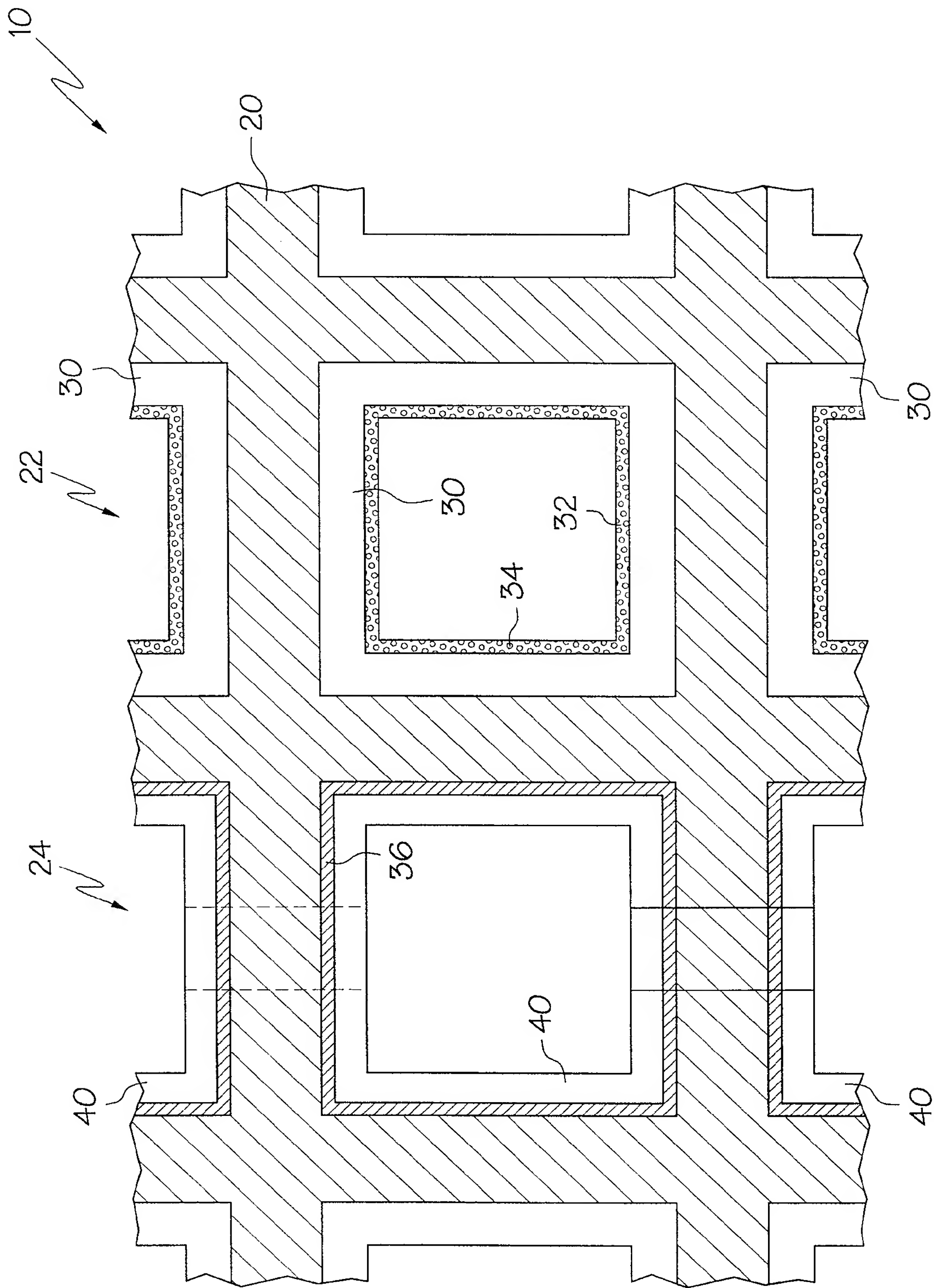


FIG. 4